## MURDER NOT A CRIME.

A Cruel Story of Suffering and Outrage.

MONILE, May 9, 1875. While I was in Jackson both the State and lederal courts were in section, and I had thus an excellent opportunity to see prominent persons from different parts of the State, and took the oppertunity to inquire as to its general condition. Tre substance of waat I heard from both republicans and democrats is that peace and order prevall in all the counties of Mississippi; that there is a better feeling than formerly between the whites and blacks; that the colored people who labor on the plantations, and was here as elsewhere in the often country usually work on shares or reat the land, have made their contracts and gone to work earlier this year than heretofore, and are laboring more ateadily than in any year since the war; that but few cases ocur where they are wronged in their settlements, and these only among small farmers, who sometimes take advantage of the negro's ignorance to make a hard bargain with him; that there is a strong disposition among planters to get the colored man to buy land, in order that he may become a taxpayor and thus teel the burden which ignorant black supervisors lay upon property; that a considerable number, though small in proportion to the aggregate negro population, have ectually bought farms; that numbers of colored men are continually moving into the State from Alabama and Georgia, and mostly settle on the bottom lauds, where they raise cotton; that they are brought in at a cheap price-\$10 or \$11 a head -by agents who fill the orders of planters; that real estate is almost unsalable, and industry has been much disturbed, partly by high taxes and financial mismanagement and partly by "politics," and that the great fault of the State that the State courts do not punish murder, either of white or black. Life is not held sacred. as it is in the North. Everybody goes armed, and every triding dispute is ended with the pistol. Nearly all the disorder and crime is caused by the lower order of whites and by negroes; for these latter have, it seems, generally taken up the fashion of carrying arms. and in their quarrels among themselves use the pistol or knife freely. The respectable people of the State do not discourage this practice as they should; they are astonishingly tolerant of acts which would arouse a Northern community to the atmost, and I believe that to this may be ascribed all that is bad in Mississippi-to an almost total lack of a right public opinion; a willingness to see men take the law into their own nands, and, what is still worse, to let them openly dely the laws, without losing, apparently, the respect of the community.

It is the most serious crime which any one can caurge upon the politicians who have ruled Mississippi since 1868, that they have not dealt with this lawless spirit. Instead of teat they have been engaged in plundering the State and to demoralizing the colored people, encouraging shem in demanding and taking places of responwhilety and trust, for which the r absolute ignorthe unflited them, and using the colored vote to igither the personal amoition of leading men and the greed of their hangers on. Governor ames se one of the most guilty in this respect. He is but accused of peculation, out it is notorious that his personal adherents are among the worst public thieves in the State. He has corrupted the courts. has protected criminals, and has played even with the live- of the blacks in a manner that, if tois fall a good Legislature should be elected, will procure his impeachment and removal.

A CARE IN POINT. The Vicksburg rio: snows so clearly the con tion of the State and the lauits of both the po cal factions which between them tear is to pi aces, sant I will tell here its prominent points. C oshy, an illiterate negro, was chosen sheriff of county, which has a large negro major ity, and watch contains Vicksburg. Thereupon t craise fire-caters began to create an e Ae demo-- feirement and charged that Crosby's condame: Twete not good, which is probably true. There way of testing this question, and if alter twenty days' notice he did not make appr was by that neglect out of office a id incapable of performing its caties.

longut to say that the Speriffic r could it be pretended that h law, for the Prosecu Ing Attorn a could evade the ey was then Judge Lake Lee, a man of spotless it seer, against when no democrat in the State has This law ul way was despise

A puolic meeting was by

A puolic meeting was by A public meeting was be advice of so the respectable men a me respectable men a O'Cre sby's office and exsorted from nim, with written resignation.

to Jackson to lav

erner Ames. Am

in person to //ckebur/: and by his

presence calm the //www.i. v //hich he could have

done. He rejused. our-Fall bour's delay, a Then se' /eral prominent citizens, some in alg Aofficial prosition, offered to go themselves as a Committee, being confident that they could arra age the and r. quiet public seeiing and prevent fi arther disturi sauce. Ames declined meir service A, and told Cw ,soy to return to Vicksours and atmmos, not the posse comitatus, as was prop A, but the negr oes from the surroundeng dour Arr. whom, I at a told, Ames had some efore armed witt | State guns, as he sad a right to do, they bell ig part of the militia. ore by did as ne was told. On Sunday colored preace ers told their people shat on Monday morning they were ordered to Vickeburg , and those who had them were to carry their gf ins. I cannot bisme the seeple of the town to r being greatly alarmed and exasporated at this proceeding, which became anown to them during a Manday. If the Sueriff of Westenester county at gould one day, anding his title to his office disju ad, summon the more ig-morant part of two | jopulation to come pell mell into Yonkers with A marins the people of that sown would also be al armed. Nor do I greatly Dame the waite mos for waat followed. A mobis ancontrollable; and ' tare were two moos running tilt against each othe r. There were sensible and brave men in Vickab arg who moderated the jury of the whites as soon ; as they could nod thus sayed many lives that othe gwise might have been sacri-

Baving disperse I the negroes and defeated Crosby the demo seats now coolly procesued to nord a new election a tor abstiff, which and his warrast or authority in jaw, and installed one of Governor Ames, etili "placid," as he deciared himser, instead A assorting his authority as Governor of the Saul and amiling on good citizens to help him, oxided on the feueral forces, who put out tone the deme grass began to bargain with Crosby to become his bondamen on condition that one o them around run the office as his deputy and share in his profits. Before the bargain was complited a viative republican, from an entieru county. appeared and with him Crosby arrangement. This is the brist story of the Vicesburg riot. Regun by lawiess democrays, it was continued and brought to a blood slimax by an unscrupulous republican Dovernor. To complete the story I must add that rect, so that the democrats were without the least excuse for their vivience, and that Governor Asses has never instituted any investigation into the riot or attempted to bring the noters to

justice. THE NEOROES AND THE PEDERAL POWER. one incident or the stormy period remains to be toid, as its ment instructive lesson. Before the riot the negroes of the country, was are in a great

office a black ticket, containing the names of same notoriously corrupt colored meg. After the knilling of so many colored man on the fatal Monday, and when the victory apparently re. named with the whites, honest republicans in Vicksburg told me the colored leaders came. greatly humbled, and acknowledged that they ad ocen badly advised, and promised teat in juture they would head the counsels of good men. and allow honest and intelligent candidates to benominated. But when at the instance of Governor Ames federal troops removed by force the democratic pretended Sheriff, and reinstalled Crosby, all these plous intentions were thrown to the dogs, and the old spirts of defiance of good advice at once reappeared among the negroes-You will remember, perhaps, a similar story of conduct in a Louisiana parish by colored men, which was cared by the McEnery affair of the 14th of September. The colored peopie are, in their ignorance, the prey of dema-gogues. They are ready to follow bad leaders; but only waen these leaders appear to have the lederal power at their back. It is an undemiable fact that to the negro the lederal support seems everything, and he has been persuaded that the lower at Washington will uphoid him in whatever he chouses to do. The moment he sees reason to doubt this he falls back and is glad to be guided honest counsellors. Men like Procuback, in Louisiana, and Cardozo, Crosby and others, in Mississippi, are dangerous to the Commonwealth by the power they have over their people; but they are dangerous only while they can make it be believed that the federal power will sustain them. Governor Ames lost anduence among the negroes after the riot in which he suffered so many of them to be killed; but when at his call United States troops came to reinstate the negro, Crosby, in his office, then they beheld in Ames the direct representative of the United States government, and they are ready to-day to rally to him and to do his biddany.

majority, had insisted upon putting forward for

Surely such theidents most clearly show that the interference of the federal government, at the demand of State authorities, in such a lawless mauner at has been practised in New Orleans and in Vicksburg tends only to harm and to a mischief so grave as to threaten society, because it encourages contempt for good government in a very numerous and still very ignorant part of the population. The problem of black citizenship is sufficiently difficult without muddling it by ex traneous and arbitrary interference. It is the opinica of the republicans whom I met in Mississign that the Vicksourg riot-could have been onquely prevented, and the dispute peaceably setand, had the Governor done his duty.

A CRUEL STORY. Here is another incident of Mississippi life. About four weeks ago a mulatao gira aged nineteen, who had been living for some time as servant in the house of a farmer, two and a half miles from Verona, in Lee county, left her service and went to Verona, where she became a house servant, in order to attend an evening school. She had been at her new place, a week, when one day the farmer, ner former amployer, accompanied by his lather and a nell hoor, all armed with showguns, appeared belt re the house. Two of the men came in and d emanded the giri, saying sae belonged to them. She refused to go with them, and declared sar , was free, which was true, of course. They ar ocked her down, took her by the teet, dragged h. at thus through the house, through the yard, into the street, her clothing torn and deranged in the struggle and she screaming for help, and-! ais was in open daylight and in the presence of several men, perides women and culther on a horse and carried her dren-set off. Wh eu they got her home two of them to a tree and flogged back with green withes until od ran. Then they took her to the house, the ble shained her with a trace chain and padlock and se bedpost. The next day she was turned to /k, and chained up again at night. After some ys she made her escape. and lound reluge with

Southern man, the County Superintendent of Education, wao, after proper notice, sent her to the United States District Attorney. From the District Attorney's lips I received the account of this outrage. Now, crueity and violence may and do happen in any State. The part of the story which seems most norrible to me is this; -It is in evidence before the District Attorney that the Mayor of Verona, who is its Justice of the Peace, neard the girl's cries and saw the struggle, and when asked why he did not intertere bimsell, testified that he thought it was none of his business, as he know that it was only a negro girl. Several other men testified that they steed in their doors and saw the girl dragged by ber seet out into the road. It was none of their business either. Finally, I related this tale to a democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He replied well as south; and I could not, with all my efforts, apparently, make him understand that what filled me with indignation and hopeless disgust was not so much .the act itself, but the fact that an officer of the law and several citizens could witness it unmoved-because it was only a negro girl. It it had been a white girl, no doubt the Mayor would have interiered, and the Judge would have been indignant. If the brutes who should malureat a white girl so had been negroes the county would have risen to lynch them, and the papers all over Mississippi would have yelled with fury.

THE ENPORCEMENT ACT USELESS. I do not mean to "hang out the bloody snirt," and the same District Attorney who told me this tale and two or three others of outrages on negroes assured me also that they are sporadic cases, and that they are the only ones which have happened in that half of Mississippi in which he the federal law officer within a year. But what is the use of Enforcement acts and a military force when these coatly and dangerous means are used at the instance of a Governor to further a desperate political intrigue, and not use punish such a beastly crime as I have related \$ If, when such brutality is discovered, the federal power was promptly used, even to the burning down of the town, and the hanging by drumhead court martial of the criminals and of all who so calmly looked on, federal interference would be of some use. But it is prompt and effective only when a corrupt State government is to be sus-tained against the will of the people, a Legistasure dispersed, or a vile and bloods political intrigue supported.

The truth is, the Enforcement acte have been used in the last year or two in all the Mouthern States I have seen almost enthety for political purposes; and they are very dangerous and effective tools for this purpose. But to right sor a wrongs as that I have above recited they are slow, ineffective and almost useless. There was, I believe, a time, lour or five years ago, wh an the Enforcement acts were valuable, by ena' Aing er .. ergetic iederaj officere to promptly sup press 7.u. Kinx organizations. But at present these if wa are mere pelitical and partisan metr smente; and they demoralize the Southern rei sublican frate governments, because these turn aver the admisestration of justice, which is of right their buelness, to federal officers, and t she to stealing and political intrigue themselve. When I see to what base uses the lederal f ower is put in these States even under the El Jorcement acts, it is plain that the proposed I abess Corpus and Force. bill would have been, in the uands of such men as Marshal Packard and C swerner Ames, only a mon-

strous engine of oppf desion and political intrigue.
I say all tals in the face of the cruel outrage on the muiatto girl, for or taus affair the Governor of the state has not favor the least notice. Indeed, he probably kno #s nosemng of it: for he is not at the empital at : Ali, but at a seaside resort in Nouth ern Mississip al, and fais at a time when the meettag of the C'Aurte at Jacuson would give him an exceptionalis good opportunity to inform himself of the condition of the state of which he is doyernor, but for was ch se evidently toures nothing except togt it av all send him to the United States in my, letters from Arkansas 1 spoke harshir of the republican rulers of that State, but compared wit , those of Louisiana and Mississippi were respectable men; for the first train they rooted, they held it is an iron true true to an ornahed displace with so,

were really awed and the decent part of the community gained courage to assert themselves. They created a wholesome public opinion, adverse to violence. These others have in reality en couraged violence by omitting to punish it, and I wonder that Louisiana and Mississippi are as orderly as they are. It shows that there is a pre-

dominant love of order among the mass of the

white population. UNREASONABLE DISCONTENT.

The democratic politicians of Mississippi have succeeded in affecting the people with an unreasonable discontent. You hear everywhere that the federal power oppresses them, and that it maintains the color line. But neither is true. The lederal government interferes very little in the concerns of the people. As to the color line, from what I have told you it is plain that the democrats themselves keep it up quite as much even more, than the Ames republicans. A candid democrat said to me, "The negroes whom I employ vill always come to me for help in their troubles : they deposit their money with me; they think I am the cest man in the world. But when it comes to election they will take the word of the most notoriously low-lived vagabond who calls himself a republican before they will mine. It is all our tauit," he added. "because We were so foolish as to oppose their right, in the beginning. It has cost us more to support their paupers and crimmals than it would have cost to educate and train them for political life. We made a great blunder and we are paying for it now." This sen. stole man, unfortunately for his State, does not control public opinion. He is not a noisy bisasterer, It is not unnatural that the white people should be even unreasonably discontented, for in the planting countres the emancipation swept away the greater part of the accumulated wealth of the whites, waich they had constantly invested in s'aves. But it is apity that they have not men wise enough to tell them that courage and hopefulness ere more useful toan despondent grumbling, and expiain to them that a part, at least, of the axes laid since 1868 has gone to build schoolhouses, s repair public buildings, roads and bridges, to nake good the public losses of the war. Nor ought hey forget that violence and a lawless spirit inflic erious blows on property. Meridian, in Eastern dississippl, was a flourishing and prosperous place some years ago; but since the riot there it has languished, and many of its houses now stand empty. The Vicksburg riot was a severe to the prosperity of that town; much of its traffic has gone off to Edwards Station, which has grown in a few months to be a large and busy place. The negro is the principal producer in Mississippi, and since the war he has become a large consumer also, for he almost always spends all he makes. The men who have the negro trade all rich. But a riot irightens the colored people. They are timid and avoid blustering whites, and they are quite able to transfer their trame to new points and do so. This is what has built up Edwards Station, where the colored men do not hear so much talk about the Caucasian race and the "damned nigger," as at Vicksburg.

It is proposed by some of the moderate dem crats to so shape their policy that there may be a fair understanding with the honest republicans. The State has a set of countles in which the negro vote very largely predominates, another almost exclurively white and in some counties the two colors are nearly balanced. The aim should be, of course to secure the nomination and election of hones members of the Legislature, regardless of party affiliations; and this can be done by a union of the good men of both parties. Of some of the diffi cuities which stand in the way of such a union I will tell you in another letter.

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

## BURMAH MOVING FOR WAR.

[From the Calcutta (E. I.) Englishman, April 50.] The latest news from Mandalay in the Rangoon Times is to the effect that the war panic is on the increase, and, as is natural, exercises a depressing effect on trade. Many of the merchants are sending their goods back to Rangoon, and all are wisling to receive payments at from seven to ten per cent discount. They have got hold of the news at Mandalay that their coming visitor, Sir Douglas Porsyth, is the same who blew the Kukas from the guns, or rather approved of their being so treated, and no doubt the Burmese must be cor respondingly impressed with the terrible nature of the coming man. The agitation about the

respondingly impressed with the terrible nature, of the coming man. The agitation about the, Buamo expedition has now been absorbed by the more engrossing topic of the frontier question.

The Rangoon Gasette has been informed that the King of Burmah has mounted eight guns of cartierent cambres, on board the steamer Fairy, and that troops have been despaiched to Minnia and are there in considerable force. The king, best form that troops have been despaiched to Minnia and are there in considerable force. The king, best form that troops have been despaiched to Minnia and are there in considerable force. The king, best form mounting his guns, is also mounting his cavalry, and he has recently purchased something like four hundred borses for that purpose. The lorses are reported to be the veriest rubbish possible.

A rumor also reaches us from Thavetim to that one of the European "hangers on," with sundry followers, has been despatched from the court to the frontier to survey a site for the erection of a fort or stockade.

The BRITISH SPROIAL MESSAGE TO THY, KING.

The Rangoon correspondent of the Pomeer says that the Viceroy, in alsietter sent by Lieutenant Adamson to the King of Burmah, as anowledged having received the embasy of His Majesty, and stated that, saving failed to come to a satisfactory conclusion with them respanding the frontier question, he had decided to send to Ma acaisy an experienced official of the government of Indea, in whom he had every confidence, with a view to settle the difference which apparently exiats between the two governments. He also said that he trusted Sir Douglas Forsyth, the official woom he induded to send, would be able to a stile that did ference anticably with the king hit self. The letter was presented by Captain Stry ver, the Political Agent at Mandalay, Lieutenant Adamson being also present at the paisee.

His Majesty's opinion of his own rower and the Political Agent at Mandalay, Lieutenant Adamson being also present at the paisee.

THE PUT LIC SCHOOLS.

AN INIS. TAXPATER'S VIEWS. NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1875.

I sm an Iris man born, proud of the old Emerals late. I have been a citizen for nearly twenty years, and aring that sime visited the old country freques . tly. I have local, friendly feelings for America, the birthplace of my five children, ner many noble saturations the public ranks first in my opinion. My calidren all it. I am a heavy taxpayer. The school I pay most cheerfully. The schools, suppose, are intended to educate the sung (native born and foreigner who make seir home here), in the English language, If the seer home here), in the English language. If the Germans desire their obligates to be educated in Germans, let them pay prival enturies. My children are singly properties and french. I pay for it. If German is to be taught in public schools, all other foreigners—school iax payers—have a right to he sist on their languages being taught. I pay heavy taxes, and respectfully call upon frian tax payers as well as other nationalities to unitie in resisting this demand of the Germans. Let them do as I do, pay private tutors. All I expect from the public schools is that my entiden be properly taught in the language of the country. Yours, &c... TAXPAYER.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

On Saturday atternoon as organization composed of short baired young men, who will not wear pantaloons that do not measure at least twenty-six mones about the feet, who are banded together as the Magnolia Association, halling from Wilnamsburg, repaired to Myrtle Avenue Park, where they, in company with many associates of the fair sex, induiged in dancing, dronking and fighting. It appears that some unpreasuntness has for a long time past existed between certain members of the club as to "now toe machine gembers of the clab as to "how toe machine agond be run," and a favorable opportunity to amord a striking illustration of the best method of occurring at a late look on saturday night, a general fight look place between the master minds of the Magnotia. During the master minds of the Magnotia During the set-to Pairick Cosh, twenty-one gens of age, a resident of No. 78 North Sevents street, a lateral season to the fine times in the back with a fire-discount of the mesh in the back with a discourance, even-duly came upon the scene, when the fight terminated. Officers ward and Kane, of the North sub-precinct, procured an ambulance and had the wounded man conveyed to the hospital, where upon examination, his lojuries were said to be of a provably ratal character. He was himwhere, apon examination, his injuries were said to be of a provably intal character. He was thus-ble to give the name of his assailant. The police, are, nowever, condent of accomplishing the six rast of the fuffice.

## THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

An Imperial Conspiracy Against Peace.

German Absolutism and Bismarckism the Raliying Centre of the Royalties.

The French Republic the Hope of the Democracy.

BERLIN, May 15, 1875. When, after the defeat of Sedar, France had been humiliated and broken, and the unity of Germany had been accomplished, the few who hazarded the idea that if the war went further and France were brotight too low the militarism of Germany would I ave had results for mankind were derided. The Germans were held up as a simple, laylife and a tudious people, devoted, above all things, to the art s of peace; and we were told that now, when the bugbear of France had been overthrown, the Con tinent would sink lute a state of tranquility, that the German peasant would till his farm and smoke his evening pipe undisturbed, while the citizen quarted his beer at the music gardens, discussing philosophy with his neighbor, and the scholar, still more studious than before, wrote profound and scientific treatises. But what do we see? The army of Germany instead of being diminished is increased; the sums given to education have been curtailed to be spent on the soldiery; the quiet citizen has become a braggart and a roysterer; the peaceful policy of the government causes daily tresh alarms; a new dictator has arisen instead of the old, and all Europe has been obliged to arm in consequence.

THE EFFECT IN BUSSIA. In Rus An the effect was immediate. The Russtans were obliged to reorganize their army and to introduce universal obligatory military service. The manifest inclination of the Court toward Germany and ewirything that was German begun to cause disconnent and murmuring among the peo-

THE CONSEQUENCES TO AMERICA. In America the effect was different, but it was one that causes some Americans to think that it would have been cheaper and better for the United States in the end. instead of bestowing her sympathy on Ger many, to have given paysical aid to France in the conflict. They say "We have been receiving yearly large numbers of German immigrants, hardy, sensubje and industrious men, of whose presence we are glad. They came to America and became Americans. Since the war they are different. Now they are Germans, and with them it is Germany first and Am erica afterward. There results a large German vot e, which will resent any action on the part of public men that may seem hostile

to Germany, and th is vote at future elections it will be necessary to: both parties to concluste. not by laws about is unday amusements and beer gardens, but by promises with regard to the foreign policy of the government." BISMARCE'S PERSONALISM AND ABSOLUTISM THE

GAINS OF GERMANY.

The result of the twar in Germany was to intro duce a new form of absolutism-not that of the soverelf m, which is sessily understood, but that of the Prime Minister. It is difficult to have an independent house of parliament, for the force of

the Prime Minister. It is difficult to have an independent house of parliament, for the force of Bisma rek's speech and the magic of his presence are such as to dragoon its members into subservient. The Emperor, more than ever, yields to his a dylee, and the Crown Prince, formerly a sensibly and independent man, who once for a letter crit acting Bismarck was ordered under arrest by his lather, and was only released on his promising he wer again to interfere in politics, has now had he shead turned with military success. L'appetit went on mangeant, and since the war the sympathics of the Crown Prince have been more with the military party than they were before.

The character of Bismarck is cyclical in the extreme. He is frank in stating plans and purpoces which seem too outrageous for belief, and when, by the very publicity, he has gained his object, he will unbushingly deal his own words. A notably instance of this occurred some three years ag', when Bismarck stated to a correspondent of a London newspaper his intention, in a cert in event, to reoccupy the provinces which the further man troops had just vecated. When, by the 'cry mact of making this remark known, he had grained to deep the statement and to say that if was a mere invention published to affect the atom known, he had grained to deep the tree for the force of the provinces which the 'cry mat of making this remark known, he had grained to deap the statement and to say that if was a mere invention published to affect the atom is the force.

THE POLICY OF ALARYS.

The German policy has, ever since the , war, but imore especially of late, been an alary must one; constant threats against France, war, ike articles in the German official newspapers, s. tempted interference in the domestic concerns of a lary on account of her relations to the Pope, and, finally, a demand on Beignum that soe show id change her street of legislation. The beigns in demonstrate at count of ner relations to the roops, and, finally, a semand on Beigium that sade show in change her system of Begislation. The helps in difficulty, by the way, is not over jet, and st. orthy before the Emperor left St. Petersburg. Pine ce Recus made a proposal at the Foreign Office to at Russia should also revine her legislation on the subject of offences against foreign gove aments, a proposition which Prince too tscangoff refused, and seeing the use of it. Where there is so much seeing the use of it. Where there is so much sende there must be some fire, and even mad there been no positive? In whedge here on the subject, the reasons trigling Germany to desire warrare against the Catholic, were increasing, and some lasse must be found. In this country, which is neither Protestant nor Catholic, although the Cancen is closely united to the State, this warrare against the Catholics has not been seen with pleasing. The massar of which the Protestant application in the protestant application of the protestant applic Church Is closely united to the State, this warlare against the Catholics has not been seen with pleasure. The massaw as which the Protestant applograms in Engineer and which the Protestant applograms in Engineer and are what, had they ocen taken by Catholics against Protestants, would have been called by the same people a virgleat persecution. The military party reasons on he situation with calm legic, and it matters wer soully to be considered from a perfective selfske principle of the country seamed to be for anothers in a most rapid and unexpected way; that the wealth of the country seamed to be for anothers in a most rapid and unexpected way; that the wealth of the country seamed to be for anothers, and that the feeling for fevenge, althor an for the present dormant, would break out in at 11s force as soon as France felt strong smould not go to war, and that the feeling for fevenge, althor as for the present dormant, would break out in at 11s force as soon as France felt strong smould recovery of France they occan to rough the owners of the felt of the country state they had not asked, twice the fum and protonged the term of pay ment; and the military leaders sold. It is better to crush France as before thousand lives more in the stringle. If a traveller has societed and stonned r. serpent which has attacked him, and it can serve by a shouldred thousand lives more in the server than persecutive understoned the server that the country such a server than the country underended, the server that the rem

that an unprovoked war against France would serve power actions a leeling in Europe that he result might be most desastrons to German unity.

The most desastrons to German unity.

Enough and been encorted here of the convertations which have taken place at herlin octover and between Gortschakerd and Bismarck, for me to say that the agreement made at the meeting of the convertance of the interview was that the agreement made at the meeting of the cross temperors was for peace, and that for this end a common policy must be pursued. If Germany, therefore, chose to pursue an individual policy of her own toward France, ane could not count upon the support of the other Powers. Together with this statement the Czar most strongly advised peace under present circumstances, as there was no cause for war. At the same time, and quirt unexpectedly to Russia, Lord door Russia, and offered to Germany the good services of England to arrange any difficulty existing with France. Bismarck, having been already convinced that war was not to be thought of, thanked the English Cabinet for their kind offer, and said that the relations between France and Germany bad at no time been better than at present. Similar independent representations, and feel sure that peace will be maintained at east for this year, although there is no calculating upon the inture. The intervention, too, of England and sure as the provided and wire Russian Foreign office, because it shows them that. England may in the luture be counted upon as a conference.

The prospective was that the early of the Carls to end the carls to meal the intuit irritation which was felt at the attitude of England with regard to the Brusse's a conference.

The prospective of England to a provide the single that the attitude of England with regard to the Brusse's a conference.

to neal the little iffication which was felt at the attitude of England with regard to the Brusse's conference.

THE PRUSSIAN CHANCELLOR AND THE CZAR. It is to be hoped that Bismarck is this time of invinced that the representations of Russia and of the other Powers are something more than mere words, and that there will be action it necess ary, for unless he is satisfied of this, whateve', his present disposition may be, he will go on as though nothing had happened.

During the Danian war the Emperor Alexander met Bismarck at one of two German watering places, and, in conversation with regard to the war, stated that if the Germans crossed the Ender they must be prepared to see the English and Russian fleets spie by side at Copenhagen. Bismarck asked the Emperor if he really meant that war would be the result. The Emperor did not reply to this directly, but left under a strong impression that be had frightnessed by the strongs crossed the English that the had received the fire and the market of the Queen for her eldest daughter too well, and the German troops crossed the Elder that very agint.

The German official papers have already begin to try to cast the blame of the Iwccnt alarm on others and to insist that Germany is, was and always has been in favor of peace. We think, however, that this time the world is sufficiently acquainted with what has taken place to by no longer duped.

longer duped.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS TO THE SENATE-TF . UPPER CHAMBER LIKELY TO BE A REAL POWER-WHY THE CONSERVATIVES VOTE , FOR IT-THE ACTION OF GAMBETTA.

PARIS, May 19, 1875. The composition of the Sens te which must shortly be elected under the provisions of the new constitution is the theme of m' ich speculation in France at the present moment . M. Gambetta has told the workmen of Believ ale that the Upper Chamber in the next Natio Jal Assembly may be made as democratic as it is expected the Lower Chamber will be, if only I' ae people will take an active part in the election s. By the law of the 25th of February the Senate is to consist of 300 members, 75 of whom are to be named by the present National Assembly and , 225 by select constituencies in each departs ont. Every commune in the department will cor .ose one elector who will vote along with the or juties for the department and the members of resenting the department and its arrondissus ents in the local councils. Thus the electoral colleges will be of an tially pond iar kind, for the delegates from the cof amunes will greatly outnumber the remaining' slectors. In fact, the whole number of Senatorys', electors will be only 42,563, of whom 35,217 of , be the delegates of the communes (or mun'at al councils). If, therefore, the country is repay year it will not only return a republican Haw e of Representatives next autumn, but ugh the gradual liberalization of the comines it will at least secure a large majority if F .ot an actual preponderance of republicans in the

pass that a conservative and almost reactionary Assembly presented France with a comparatively Assembly presented France with a comparatively liberal constitution. The legislators of Versailles were looking around them for cunningly devised "checks" to the spirit of democracy; and none seemed better than the old device of an Upper House of Parliament elected on an eligarchical oass. Suddenly the senate bill was passed, but with such modifications as seemed to deprive it entirely of its character as a positical necessity. It was to control the republican arder of the nition and yet might be elected by a rejubilion majority. It may be thought that the lear of Bonapartist machinations, which unquestionably existed at the oeginning of

It has more than once been asked how it came to

which unjuestionably existed at the orginitud of the year, induced the conservatives to make the year, induced the conservatives to make the year, induced the conservatives to make the year of year the conservatives in the supposition of the year that the lings accepted were it not certain that mine out of ever ten conservatives in France would prefer any form of importal despotism to the Republic Equality improbables it the supposition that the Right and Centres were juggled into voting a liberal constitution, as the English to rise were "educated" by Mr. Burnell Transport of the property of the control when the property of the property of the control when the property of the property is well as the property is well as the property is well as the p

has won another brilliant though not very im portant victory in Catalonia, and everywhere they are showing more pluck, perseverance and energy than their opponents.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES IN THE FIELD. One striking example of their activity is the way in which they have taken the railroad in hand between Andoain and Tolosa and Alsasua. They have repaired all the bridges destroyed by Santa Cruz in the early part of the war, rebuilt a part of the rolling stock, put three or four engines they were tortunate to cut off from France in workingtorder, and in a lew days they will have connected Alsasua with Andonin by rail. This will be an immense advantage to them, as it will enable them to send troops from Andonin to Estelia or from Estella to Andoain in a day, whereas it takes the liberal forces a week to concentrate on the corresponding points on their line.

THE CONVENIO-WHAT CAME OF IT.

ASTO the famous convenio, about which we have heard so much, I have taken every pains to get at the truth, and I find that there have been lead than a hundred defections among the Carlist omcers, and of these not more than fitteen or tweets were in active service. The rest were for the most part hangers-on and adventurers. that a war of this kind always attracts, officers who, while theoretically belonging to the army, either had not yet received active commands, or, having received them, had been replaced on account of their own incapacity or the intrigues of those who were more in favorthe malcontents in short, who, seeing no hope of advancement or profit by remaining with the Cariists, were glad to take their chances in the liberal army, where their rank and pay were apparently guaranteed them. The only wonder is that a lar greater number of people dissatisfied with their position should not have been lound in an army like that of Don Carlos, and it snows

with their position should not have been found in an army like that of Don Carlos, and it shows either a profound devotion to principle on the part of those who are fighting in his cause of a firm belief in their final success. Don Caklos' prospects very promising of ultilate the cause of Lon Carlos is not reduced to that desperate sizes that the cause of Don Carlos is not reduced to that desperate sizes Reuser would fain have us believe. As far as I have been able to observe, the people of lour provinces, althouga somewhat fired of the war, are none the less determined to fight it out to the end nor none the less hopeful and countient of final success. As to the scarcity of supplies I have seen no in lications of it. Provisions are still oneap; living it less expensive than across the Prench froutier and cacaper to an south of the Edro. The army is in excellent condition and in a higher state of discipline than ever before, and, indeed, in this respect is minitely superior to the liberal army. There have not been 500 desertious among the troops since abserva's offer of a convent, all that Reuter has asserted to the confurry notwithstanding; while it is maintained, with how meat truth I cannot say, that they have not as many desertions among the liberals. There was, to tell the truth, never any fear of general desertion among the troops who are thoroughly Carlist. It was only with regard to a certain class of officers that suspicions were entertained, suspicions which have not, for the most part, been justified. It was Cabrera's intention to enlist a outside. A day was even fixed for the undertaking but it has passed and nothing has been done, the reason being that fifty men could not be lound, even among the deserters, to engage in the attempt, not to speak of a whole battalion Cabrera had counted upon.

The war not reason beautiful to be think the end of Everything considered 1 do not think the end of

had counted upon.

THE WAR NOT NEAR AN END.

Everything considered I do not think the end of the Carliss war is near, at least not if It depends upon the exhaustion of the Carlists. If their present position be compared with what It was a year ago, before the battle of Abarzuza, the contrast is striking, and the progress they will be seen to have made since then is wonderful. Then they had the material of an army it is true in thoops that were pratty well used to the whistle they had the material of an army it is true in troops that were pratty well used to the whistle of builders and the explosion of shells, but they were little accustomed to discipline and were besides discouraged by the defeat before Bilboa. The army was in that transition state between guerillas and regular troops, not yet faily organized and attogether unprovided with ether cavalry or artiflery. I know they have a solid, well disciplined, well rationed, well uniformed army, armed with Remington rides and one hundraged refers of artiflers, of which seventy-five are stevi breech-loading, of English and German manufacture.

From a military point of view the Carlists are in an infinitely better position than they were a year ago, while their enemies have in this time done absolutely nothing.

of which seventy-five are stew broech-loading, of Englisa and derman manufacture.

Krom a inflittery position than they were a year ago, while their commens have in this time done absolutely nothing.

The Curstion of Cash Revenue.

With regard to the question of imone, it is too soon to judge whether the supply has fallen off and whether Den Carlos' collers are as well filled as formerly. This want would not begin to be perceived for two or three months yet. It always has been a subject of astonishment, to those who have seen now well the Carlists are armed, equipped and field, where Don Carlos gets the money from. It is very certain he does not get if from the provinces in revolt, as they would have been exhausted long ago had that been the case. Mitherto he has received enough; and a little with him goes a long way. It only remains to desen whether the supply continues, and a little with him goes a long way. It only remains to desen whether the supply continues, and a little with him goes a long as of its falling off as yet.

The political situation, it must be confessed, is not so good as it was a year ago, because there is a government in Madrid which has a name at least, while that of Serrano had not. But those who believe in the Republic maintain that loss carlos' chances are better now than they evan were. Nevertheless the Carlist insurrection will never be crushed by intrigue nor by plots of the kind hatched by Captera nor oy Baron Reuts' with an inis good will. It can only be done by resolute fighting, by downright hard knock and a great loss of his. But the liberal generals who are now in command do not seem to believe in conducting the war in that way. They wish to win victories without fighting the string the armound the war in that way. They wish to win victories without fighting the string the carrists of lorce has seen abandoned at Madrid, and that the plan has been adopted of simply tiring the Carlists by lorce has seen bandoned at Madrid, and the kindle of the plan has been adopted of simply th

tions. Once the battle is larry commenced s trivial and universed for incident may decide justiness of the day.